The Principia.

First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

The Drincipia

Pull 1 Workly, at and Paul Street, (two doors above

Editors friendly please copy or notice

THE BIBLE ABOLITIONIST.

Containing the testiment of the scripture n - t Shavery, and the Scriptural method of treating if

"To the law and to the testimony; if the speak of according to this

Part III. Slaveholding brought directly to the test of the

THE BIBLE TRACHES US TO JUNGE AND TO CONDEMN SLAVERY AND SLAVEHOLDING BY THE LIGHT OF

Enough, and more than enough, has already been said, to prove-if proof were needed-that slavery and sluveholding, as tested by the scriptures of truth, are sinful and

The mere light of Nature, as we call it, (the light of natural couscience, reason, sympathy, and common sense) were indeed sufficient to teach this, without the Bible and does teach it, to the vast majority of mankind-nay-to all men, if they will but allow themselves to heed such teaching. And when they will but home thy and manfully confees the truth, they will admit, as many a persistent save- and enslave one of their own number, or any white citizen

The Bible, so far from forbidding men to hear, heed, and

"Why, eve of yourself judge ye not in is ight"

These are the words of Christ himself, aud, in the same connexion, he charges those with hypocrisy who fail to do

ungodliness and unright ousness of men who hold the truth in unrighteousness: because that which may be known of them. & ., &c. Rom. I. 18-19.

The apostle pr ceeds, accordingly to argue the coade nation of the heathen, not only for their exchanging the for their "covetousness, mali iousness, envy murdes, debate, malignity -being with ut natural affection, im-

The Bille, therefore, condemns toose who, even will out the light of the Biele, practice or fail to oppose injustice, inhumanity, oruelty violence. of pression, covetousnessall which are conspicuously and underiably manifested need of in niring, minutey, into the teachings of the Bible State Governments? and exemplified in slavery, slaveholding, and the justifica- in respect to it. This inference overlooks the fact that what | 6. Can States, associated expressly for the support of

ble condemn those who, with the light of its own Divine hlameworthiness, are revealed by the light of nature are still Revelation in their hands, commit or defend r pulliate the more clearly, fully, vividly, and impressively revealed in the worst crimes of the heathen, and even labor to wrest the Bible. This arises in part from the fact that the teachings of sacred pages themselves into a justification of their wrong mature are, in a great measure de egardol, forgotten and

Bible, nor from our proposed examination of slavery and enforce them. It arises also in part, from the fact that the slaveholding in the light of the Bible, when we refer to the Bible reveals much, in addition to the mere light of nature, light of nature to confirmation of its teachings on the subject. concerning God, his purposes, his designs, his dealings, his This the Bible Itself teaches us to do

Our own Declaration of Independence declares it " self-cvident that all men are created equal, that they are endowed its mallguity, its effects, its guilt, its penalty, and especially by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, that for the security of these rights, governments are Instituted among men." The testimony of standard writers on civil government and common law, from the times of Cicero and Justinian to the present day, attest the same trnths. All nations, all wise legislators, all jurists, have sought to protect themselves (and those on whose behalf they have framed or exception to this remark. administered governments and laws,) from just such outrages and invasions of human rights as go to make up the definition of American slavery and slaveholding, including lesser injur-

ies. So that all history, all civil government, all legislation, all jurisprudence go to condemn slavery and slaveholding. states themselves, which go to protect all except slaves, and colored people from the injuries in which slavery and slaveholding consist. Take up, in detail, one hy one, each of the ingredients that go to make up the leading facts of slavery and slaveholding, and you will find this statement to be true. The laws of slave states allow no one who is not regarded as a slave; no one who is considered under the protection of the State, to be held as a chattel, to be bought or On the contrary, the laws provide protection from all these half of the luw-makers themselves, of the administrators of the administration of them. Should any kidnapper seizo ted upon the aggressor, without dilay. No plea of good Thus may ifest is it that the light of nature itself teaches ness, and criple ality of the slave system and of slavehold-80.—In the beginning of his letter to the Romans, Paul ing. To all slavel olders, therefore, and to all the legi lat rs and jurists who protect them in their laveholding, the

Bille m y be considered as saying - Th u that teachest another, t achest to u not thyself? Thou that preachest a "Thou that sayest a u an bould not e mmit adultery, det thou commit adultery protect or enforce the commi of it? . Then that makest thy boast of the law, through reaking the law, sishonerest thou God" overturning the

There is no the man ir eg whow and not tro ounce cavehoding to be man-stealing. If he were himself, held as a

From the viscs fact that even the light o nature condemns slavery it has been inferred by some that there is no

ten and defence of the ... How much re does the Bi- ever of moral truth and duty, whatever f m ral wrong and overlooked, by mankind, and that one great object of the Bihle is to recall, to republish, to anthenticate, to systematize, to law-reveals much concerning man, his responsibilities, his relations--reveals much concerning the transgression of law, concerning the Divine method of deliverance from it and its consequences, that is no where else to be learned. From all this it will follow that "the exceeding sinfulness of sin" in general, and of ary one sin in particular, may be more thoroughly and fully learned from the Bible than from of slaveholding, when examined in the light of the Bible, is no

We resume, therefore, in our next chapter, our more direct examination of slavery and slaveholding, in the light of the Scriptures, not so much for the mere purpose of proving their sinfulness, as to attain that clear view, that full apprehension, that deep and abiding sense of their enormity, of their aggravated guilt, and of our own imminent danger, as a people, of the overwhelming judgments of Heaven, noless we speedily "break every yoke"-with that deep feeling of responsibility to God, that the community and even Christian abolitionists so much need, at the present time.

For the Principia. QUESTIONS FOR STATESMEN.

Editor Principia .- In your paper of March 2, is a notice, Congress some petitions, and, am ing them, an abolitiou petition from citizens of Massachusetts. He took occasion, it seoms, "to declare most explicitly, that he did not believe that Congress had any right to interf re with slave y in the made. We can foresee, too, that, on similar oce was, cortain other declarations, quite as natural and important, will n t be made Mr Sumner has spoken of the Constitution very as a sest us righteous system. When will be I eneve hibited by the righteous Consutution? I understand your paper is seut to Republicau members of Congr . Resp ctfully I would prop se to them, a | particularly | Mr

l Does not the F deral Constit in truly xpr and

same rules w ich we ar bound app y in truing oth-

- 4. Is not the Federal C na itio " e supreme law of the land, anything in State Constitutions to the contrary
- and liberty is n t 'avery equally a v' la' n of that law, whether maintained by the Federal Government or hy the

justic and liberty, maintain slavery, without a breach of is true that, at various points of its progress, it has not

7. Can a Constitution, ordained for justice and liberty, recognize, as Constitutional State law, any State enactments

s Does the Constitution, when permitted to express and explain its own meaning contain any provision in conflict with satural justice or no rai right?

9 If the Constitution contains a provision in conflict with natural justice as dimoral right, can a man swear to support

13. Is there not ac essential difference between heing held to service or labor that is due, under laws of Constitutional justice, and being held to chattel servitude by mere

11. Is not the readition of a slave an act of oppression?

12. Can any human compact or any authority of civil

12. Can any human compact or any authority of civil government make an act of oppression lawful and obligatory?

13. Is it not an abuse and perversion of civil government from its Divine oud, to make it support oppression, instead of catallishing justice and delivering the spoiled out

The only remedy for secesion and disorganization will be found in statemanthic asserter to the above questions, and in the practical application of such answers to the advantation of our government. But let it act be dreamed that any political wisdom or segacity can effect a harmonious union hetween liberty and slavery, hetween just gevernment and tyranay.

1. 8.

For the Principia FROM A MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL IN OHIO.

The non-extension of slavery impossible—its extension

Dear Brother Goodell:—I rejoice in the weekly visit of the "Principia," as it "does not daub with untempered mortars," mor attempt to heal the burt of the nation's sin slightly, hus adopting the gospel method of reform, lays the are at the rost. This is the only successful mode of warfare against sin, as it is the one chosen above all others, by Infanite Wisdom himself—though the wisdom of this world pronounces it fundated and imparaticable.

Of all the isance follies proceeding from the counsels of worldly visions, none seem to me more shared than the idea of preventing the extension of slavery without its absolute in the country of this idea has been shown a thousand times. Analogies in analors, and facts in history, shed the most convincing light on this point. A many surden is partly occupied with weeks, and he cultivates it, on the principle of trying to prevent their growth without rooting them up. Now who is so blind as not to see the in-vitable result? He is sure to have in the end, not a restriction but an increase of their growth. There will be a larger crop and more abundant seeds to infect and corrupt the soil. The same will, and must be the result of like treatment of the weeds of vice. Let slavery, for example, be not uproved in the nation where it exists, and the increase of its power and the spread of its curse is certain, any low of the principle of forts for its restriction. And the reason of this is obvious. While its entire evadication is not insisted upon, the moral sense of the nation cannot be educated up to the point of regarding it as an absolute crime, and an unmitigated curse. On the contrary, the idea will be angulared that its existence is, in some way, connected with the mation's prosperity, and this will lead to be notionally and the contrary, the idea will be engedered that its existence is, in some way connected with the mation's prosperity, and this will lead to the notion that

But the absurdity of preventing the extension of slaver without its abolition is made, if possible, still more clear by facts in history

In a American charcies, with few coppounts, new actions of the spiritual renovation of the aution, without insisting upon the eradiostics of this sin. And the resultsis, the slave-holding power has grown with their growth, and strength-end with their strength—yan beyond their strength, so that for years pass it has been able to dictate to those churches, their course of action in the Missionary, Tract, Sabbath School, and Bible enterprise.

The like treatm at f slavery in the department of poltics, has been followed with like results. It has gradual acquired an influence over the government until it has is true that, at various points of its progress, it has not with opposition. But the point of assendance on egased. It has held and at length the opposition, except from Abilitonists, has been changed either an acquisement, and family junto its support. A single instance will show this. In 1850 the slaveholding power gained the point of the parage by Congress, of the Pogitive eart. It at once escountered a mighty resistance in the form of indignation mechanists, and the progress of the second control of the parage of the progress of the pogitive eart. It at once second-trend a mighty resistance in the form of indignation mechanism, and offer the progress of the

"The law is a fagrant act of high hunded tyramy, and plainly unconstitutional. That any citizon of Portage County, who will accept an office under this law, should be reasted with the soom and contempt due to the insencess of his position, and we must look upon him with the same degree of althorneon that we always had for Jadas—that we hereby pledge to the fugitive from American slavery, the same protectin, me give to our brothers and sixtery, and advise them to make their homes with us, and fight the battles of freedom."

In a town meeting a resolution was passed,
"That our votes shall never be given to any man for any

office who voted for this bill.* Now all this, (and similar demonstrations were made, all over the North,) has the form of a strong and uncoaquerable opposition to this slaveholder's Fugitive Act. And one would suppose that no influence could be made to bear upon this opposition to change it, in ten years, into an acquifall, ten years after the passage of that act, this eatire opposition, except that of the Abolitionists, voted (if it voted at all.) for Presidential candidates known to be in favor of that "infamous, tyrannical, and unconstitutional act." Rein favor of its execution. † But he now tells them in his Inaugural, to the coatrary, and what they might have knowa before, had they been Wide Awakes for the truth, as much as they were for their party. When Mr. Dennison was up as the Republican candidate for Governor of this State, he also was known to be in favor of the execution of this act. And after his election, he declared, in his message that "the Fugitive law provides for the execution of a duty, imposed by the Constitution." And a large portion of the opposition to that law, ten years ago, pronouncing it a high handed act of tyaany, and unconstitutional, and pledging to protect the victims from its grasp, helped elect bim.

In keeping with this, was the recent Bayublican excening of this has upon the tugitive shave woman Lucy, in Cleveland. This execution was fishmed to be a Bayublican editors themselves, and was by them precessed to the shavebolders of the South, as a peace offering, and as an index of the character of the forthcoming administration. And the shavebolders so understood it, and expressed their congratulations over it. The once called "diagrant act of high handed injustice," was enforced upon a poor belples woman, and not now word of condensation against those who assisted in this work of "high-handed injustice" did I see in any Republican appear. On the consurer, the conductor of the train, who performed the repeal net of departing from the established reale of the cond, in order to wake sure the resultion of this woman to the laterors and rile unbrace of slavery, was commended in several of these papers for his widow and destreity. Behold the change of public sentiment and expression on single act of alreacholding aggression in ten years, denom strating the treat that it is all the white acquiring an exact, instead of suffering in serviction. And thus it will be until always is abolished or "wiped out" in those

*Ye could make a town in Western New York in which some the passage of the Engitive shape bell; a regular town meeting as called by the town a thorties, [act one of them an absolute of the special edition of the special edition of the special point also predictly as the largest is not meeting ever held in a when converted, was the largest is not meeting ever held in at town and, with but now discouring. New, it was valided that law or applies, Americal edition or no Constitution, Dielon or no Orion takes and the special edition of the control of the conversity of the control of the control of the control of the white which we will be the control of the control of the edition of the town veed for a slave according Plantical last Novemer, Sock is the inconsisting of ones.

† He w could they claim this? Mr. 150 0. 50 is d bu wi

athering a construction of the street of the transmitted conpared for any of the street, construction of the street and finish kept and the street of the street of the street sevent field. The properties of the street of the street of the weight bumple was problemed by a more of the street of the street and yet antend over the street of the street of the street of more than a street of the street of the street of the street of more than a street of the stree

For the Crimeins

SLAVERY IN SOUTHERN GEORGIA.

On his fathers side he was descended from those why framed the Constitution, for the "securing: the liberties of themselves and their posterity." On his mether's side, John was commended with a race whese "rights no see is bound to respect," and so John, though he got up at the sound of the horn, two loars before day, and struck in his hoe at the crack of the drivers whij, as soon as the light would enable the gag to see the corn or cotton plants and with the exception of ten minutes at eleven o'-lock for hearth of the control of the control of the control of the minutes at eleven o'-lock for hearth of the control of the control

Who John was about thirty five, he got his neck party out of the voke, on this wise. It had inherited from his father, a good share of Anglo-Saxon intelligence and grit less are in a price and hoe, and cut and whip, all day long, and he decided he would hear it no longor, if he died for it. So he told the overseer he would not be whipped again. The overseer heard such insolence with great anasoment, hat as John was valuable, he referred the case to the owner of the plantation. John had, before this learned to read and to write and become quite intelligent. John told him he had always tried to do his work faithful yand he would do more to him without whyiping, than any hand on the plantation did, under the fear of the lash. The matter finally consented to let John have his time, we certain conditions. From this day, John began to save something, and in four years, had contained the him when the lars with which he reached a free state and he says that, of hundreds he has known to attempt it, he is the only save that ever got of from Southers Goorgia.

John says that he saw several slaves whipped to doubt. Some never saw a will day, after their whipping, but lived to drag out a miserable life. Two died in the field where they were made to work, when unable from pravious whippings. One died in a few hours, after being whipped. But the case that made the deepest impression on his mind was that of a free man, but for whome listuaction and commed, John had never secured his own freed as A Free man from Philis-belights, whipped who diedle!

A Free men from Philosophin, whispool widefalls:
John Jackson says that in 1855 there was being tool
the plantation as free man whose name was Edward Jacktle was born in Philadophin, and had go many years lesan yader saad, there. He was kid-apped, taken to Baltmore and sold to Georgia. He worked two years ly the
also of John, and was always talking about his feed inand resolved to regain it at any cost. He made one astempt was caught, brought back and terrifily punished.
Soon afterwards he got, in the night, under a rail car, and
rode on the tracks about two hundred miles, until
reached a seasor probably Savannah? There he go isthe wise done of a secand- at sat was finally freed.

nearly dead, and an addinger within a faw horself name, Hisrory and His wisdom Well may as John went to his work, he pass dinear Edward, lying on be that offences come but week to that man by whom the speak to him. When the gang returned at night, Edward court for his freed a. That suit was taken up, where the wicked and him that loveth violence his soul hateth. man of the earth may no more oppress." I pon the rible t no est; this shall be the portion of their cup

FROM REV. J. S. GREEN

TWINSBURGH, Summit Co., O., March 6th, 1861.

iously looking for your review of Mr. Lincoln's inaugural. Secretary, I can safely leave the Prosident in your hands. May the God of the oppressed help you to do justice to this document. I read it carefully this morning; and that I might not mistake its meaning, I took it up again, and read it aloud to a little circle sitting around me. Need I tell you that the reading of it, as a whole, made me feel very sad. Not to speak of what seems to me a want of nerve in what he says of the use of the power confided in him, of holding, occupying, and possessing government property, iv. say, 'It was intended by those who made it, for the reclaiming of what we call fugitive slaves," and then add, "the intention of the lawgiver is law. ' I fear, Bro. Goodell, our al charters." How intentions can he gathered, excepting application to fugitive slaves. We see, however, how Mr. ored brethren and sisters, on their way in search of their God-given rights, to "the hell of slavery," as Gerrit Smith ly disappointed. Nor, I presume, are you.

recommending an organic law changeless as the laws of the Medes and Persians, which gives control to the ruling oligarchy before whom the nation is now cowering. Mr Constitution, and he has no dijection to its being unde express and irrevocable. Amazing ' Do such men believe helieve it ne day as Mr. Seward, not long ago gave us bility of their principles, that they will be of the same opinion to m wow. Are you greatly disappointed that Mr. Lincoln takes this ground? What hope bave we for the redempeous of the bleeding slave? Our friends, the Lierty party men will have a whole term, four entire years, to bemoan the folly of giving up their principles. They can well enough end re it, but how with the unhappy slaves, factorising every day? How with them?

Well, brother Good II, we are cast upon God, wholly and will do so - to the to at love Him. He can no will make the wrath of man to praise Him. In the present commotions which now distract our country He may be preparing deliverance for the o pressed. Blessed be His

I n it make re-tf our fail g sk'. If tractice His hight design And w to be Server ign wit.

Woe to the world because of offences! for it must needs

Most affectionately thine.

LORA. C W March 23, 1861.

LETTER OF CHARLES STUART.

My dear friend-The qualities of the monkey, the madcally to portray, the principles, and conduct of the leading the holding the conventional law of slavery, more valid, than the eternal law of impartial liberty - the selfish, sorthe slavcholder, as more sacred, than the everlasting law of God, and the inalienable rights,-irrespective of color

The question of your national union, is on fire amongst you! What has kindled, and what is adding fuel to the Filazo?

Is it holy liberty, every man's birthright, and interwoin danger! No! their noble Declaration of Independence speaks the glorious truth, glowing in their hosoms, hefore worldly prosperity had debased and satanized them; and still glowing all the world over, in every heart, that de-

No-No:-It is slavery, Satan's lie; the tyrant's god : the poor and weak man's scorpion-scourge; the sinker of man in power, to the grave, to the monkey, the tiger, and the goat-of the helpless and downtrodden wenk mnn, into the thing, the soul-shriveling creature, of every terror and of every lust.

ly and so ferociously afging to extremity, they may indeed succeed for a time : but the potsherds of the earth, contend vainly with the Almighty! God is alle and willing, and has promulgated His hely decree that in due time, Ho will vindicate His holy government? And the vaunted The last day the final judgment, Elernity-Fternity will tell! and the inevitable result of imponitent sin, how ver

P S. I enclose six dellars, according to your advertise ment in the last page of your Principia No. 69, of Mnrch 9th, begging you to make the best use you can of them, that abyes of guilt and shame, to which it clings with

Dictatorship I do sufess myself heetile. I think that the power yon possess ought to be destroyed, and the office yon have usurped ought to be abated. And so long as I shall remain in the profession of Journalism. I will as prove timely opportunities to impress upon a free people in a free Nati-that they should deliberate in Convenient. without an easi-that they should deliberate in Convenient. without an easi-neer, and assemble for legislation without a director. "God speed you Nam, in your calle resolve. Good men will land your efforts, and help you. Bee Thurlow Weed is not the only missace to be absted.

Em copara, Russ. - L s dal res tien in lussta, which transferms two ky mist in sort into treemen is min unced as early has ig athen fixed as Sunday, the I/M of March—hence is be an experience of the fixed particle of t

By the present Imperial 1 anifeste, while Free on full and entire is granted to the res, it is at the same time guarded by certain provisional conditions which are withare however, to each to the passants, for the permanent use, the dwellings with the ground, which is will be allotted to them new. by law, in consideration of the paym at of of dues. During the state of things, with the first a transition period, the peasants are to be digmated tributary peasants. But they are permitted by law to purchase their dwellings and land, and then they become free chase their dwellings and tand, and then they recome tree limited proprietors. In return for abandoning his right to the forced labor of his serfs, the Russian lauded proprietor is to receive an indominity, partly paid in ma w, far which purpose the Government has recently negotiated a very large lossy) partly in bonds, which the ground sale of large lossy) partly in bonds, which the ground sale of the purpose of the proprietor of datasets in the proof same of our annual or confidence the spirit of order that has followed its promolgation.

Chief justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court, to-day, in the matter of the Commonwealth of Ken-tucky against the Governor of Ohio, Dennison, deciding it a case of original jurisprudence, and, in effect, of one Stato a case of original jurisprudence, and, in eucet, of one state against another, and therefore, the court has jurisdiction under the Constitution. It is a case to compel the Govern-or of Ohio, by a writ of Mandanna, to surrender a fugitive or of Ohio, by a writ of Mandanus, to surrender a tuglive from Kentucky The Court says that the demanding State has a right to have every such fugitive delivered up. That the State of Ohio has no right to enter into the question as to whether the act of which the fugitive stands necused is eriminal or not in Ohio, provided it was a crime in Ken-tucky, and it is the duty of the Government of Ohio ty dothe officers of a State, and that where such office

Mr. Perbody and the T . P rty-The Twiegs party be fatal to our credit at E rope It seems that Mr. body is the unfortunate owner of \$800,000 worth of 8 pini n given under such or u nees is not rionsly we thin E g Post

S - 1 H has issue I an addr - t il group Texvention has dired Texas on of the Union.

eracy, and says I am ready the ostracised, rather than

The Principia.

ence of abolitionists. We allude to the recent organization of "the American Society for promoting National Unity," of which we made mention in our last issue, an authentic ac-

The perusal of it carries our minds back to the by-gone palmy days of the American Colonization Society, once so influential in raising a hue-and-cry against the abolitionists. and exciting ferocious mobs against them. But the prestage of that Society is gone, and something is needed to supply its place. The new National Unity Society is ovi. dently intended to fill that vacancy, and perform that office. This shows, at least, thus much, that abolition has neither died out nor surrendored, nor become inoperative. The intelligent gentlemen whose names are enrolled as the foundors, patrons, and operators of the National Unity Society. gress of the heresy has greatly alarmed them. They attribute to this-not to the existence and the aggressions of slavery-"the alarming state of the country!" Thoy there. fore come up to the rescue, rogretting that they had not done it sooner, and in season to have prevented what now

Society a snarter of a century ago, and those of the Naor of the State of New York. So said Gen. W. H. Harriletters to the South, and rode into the Presidency on the

the proposal to accept our twenty-five years' standing invitation, and join issue with us in the discussion—the very

National Unity Society, more honestly, since masks can be Hundred Dollars, for a Tract upon the question, "How profitably we're no longer, makes no pretension of any deschall Novement war his and Christians, absolve them. profitably were no longer, makes no pretension of any descent of the best of the best street of the street of the

vious preparation of the slaves for freedom. National Un-

ers may, perhaps, exclaim.

toad, and he started up a devil, was there not progress?

Christians in Europe, as well as in America, will make timely revelation of the "American Society for promoting.

and double tongue, blowing cold and hot, looking in one direction, and rowing in another, lurking in ambush, and deceiving with stratagems, has, in a measure, gone by. The enemy is hunted out of his hiding places, takes the open field, and proclaims holdly his designs. It is the madness of desperation, to be sure, as is the course of their allies, in the Gulf States. But there was no help for it. Every thing else had been tried, in vain, and nothing else could be done. The devil has come down, in great wrath, knowing

ents, is no longer one of methods and measures to get rid of rowed down to this alternative. Freedom, now and forever, for the whole country, or slavery forever, for the whole of it, able avocation, to be protected, by an "irrevocable" amendment of the Constitution, for that purpose, on the proof Mr. Lincoln, and the message of Gov. Morgan. With this, ferson Davis, the proposed capitulation of Messrs. Buchan-

Square, New York, by Rev. Jonathan Blanchard, D. D. President of Wheaton College, Illinois. Addresses at the Anniversary on Monday Evening, May 6th, at the same place, are expected from Rev. Messrs. J. A. Thome,

The undersigned, a Committee appointed by the

News of the Dan.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THEPROMOTION OF NA.

John W. Mitchell, N. Y. Francis Ro Slidney E. Morse, N. Y. H. J. Baker Benj. Douglass, N. Y. Edwin Cros Lucius Hopkina, N. Y. William H. J. T. Moore, N. Y. J. R. Water Thos. Tileston, N. Y. J. R. Water A. G. Jennings, Brooklyn. Francis Hopkins, N. Y.

Dr Officia Seth Bliss, Treasurer - James T. Soutter, New York

Secretaries—Hubbarn Winslow, N. Y., Seth Blos, N. Y.

In the hands of such men, we need not say to those when know them, the interests of the Society are safe, and of the

ambinous and unsate persons means to place to While men have slept, the en my has sowed tare. Whave thus painfully learned by experience, that a gor ment like ours must not be left to reformers and positions.

of posity; they have been at to must and have furnished the cuterthinment I filterarille, minuterbeles and musical assective they have finited wildly on the breases of haven, exceeding beauthorison. They have thus and a string appeals to human passions, have perceived truth and disguised facts, have falsely wrought with the sympathies of the weak, the consciences of the unsulighted, the arrogance of the vain. They have made their subjects to low to bey and quick to rebel, subborn and contentions for rights, but romiss in duties and sacrifices for the general welfare.

their anxions wailings over the sins of others, and the ways gogues, who, promising by an easy method to relieve their consciences and consummate their desires, with "good words extensively produced, and a feeling of hostility between the North and the South engendered, which threatens a final dissolution of the Federal Union.

the Word of God, which liveds and abideth forever, "a ex-pended by a housed and fathful recognition of his moral and providential government over the officer, and the mental to the carmed cooperation of all good and true citi-tees in overy section of our country. We disclaim hostility toward, and connection with, any versiting political party. Our common country, our whole country, is our field; we believe that it still I has multitudes of friends strong and true at heart, in all sections and parties. We cordially invite all such to unite with us in endeavors to disseminate

are such that our below civing there can afford to take he oner us care of them, in return for their services, should would be a sent? They freely concede to us

we will lab r in hope. We will ender yer to diffuse over the entire length and breadth f the land, sentiments favor able to the lasting pea wand property if ur nation.

The first of April, in New York, was an April-fool day this year, in good carnest, bri ging an agu ish N rth East nal flowers," or even "the sunnny showers," that poets have associated with the senson.

duluess, indulges in some pleasant wittieisins on All fools have expected, from that quarter. We feel inclined to troat our readers with a serap of the rarity, and, (without insinnating that the writer has any personal motives in pleading for the class whose claims he advocates,) we would suggest that, in setting forth "the importance and utility of foels," he manifests a creditable acquaintance with his subject, and utters words of wisdem, such as we have never known "the World" to utter before .- Now for

"It is curious that the only official recognition of the existence of fools should be extended by the calendar. signing to thear n special holiday, and consecrating that holiday to the bland usages of folly, only partial justice has been done to a body which, from its numerical imporhas been dure to a body which, from its numerical inspor-tance, ought to be treated with profound consideration and respect. The saints have days innumerable—the fools but one. Now u one will deay that the fools outmanber the saints, in a proportion which it is wearisome to centemplate; it therefore follows that, if the latter lad their daes, the pairon days would be hisbly seen along the sensors, from Jamany to Death the milities of fools, who forces emirche January to December. The train is, we do not realize the importance and the utility of fools. We forget entirely that they adorn the learned professions; that they into mild, sirupy heresics from velvet pulp its; that they occupy seats of legislation, and coacoct tariff bills and compressions. isses, into they even said to anderen into the active strice, white fingers tronulous with horeelitary debauch, to throtto the goddess of the Phrygian cap. They command armies they draw up protocols and trenties; they compose madrigals and somets. They embellish every walk of speculative and active life. They are a power in the satae, of while the state know little, from the difficulty of plucking

Ship Quaker Cay which left Havana 25th ult., brings the that designs are entertained against the Haytieus also. The three d ys the account was discredited. But the account

country favors so h a project But we'ul Spain dere at Woul F gla d, that has treaty stipulati ns with Spain.

en'illa his arm is to a b or i a e, mak - an interenslaved. He save

ognizing that i depe den c.

She is bound by treaty to den! Hay ai st all fr.

on annaise and of the the new constraints of the tributy of both countries against all freign powers is guaranted. The proposition was accepted commissioners used to conclude the treaty; and when it is signed, France and England bounded to be considered to the control of the

Washington, April 1.—The Spanish d monstrationa against San Domingo, has taken the diplomatic corps here entirely by surprise. None of them had the slightest expectation of any snel movement. They attribute it solely

Washington, Sunday March 31, 1861.—The Intest news Walnington, sunning marks 31, Icol. - He inters news from Europe, as contained in the letter of your Paris cor-respondent, relative to the fitting out of a powerful fact of war steamers by England and France, to be sent to the Uni-ted States, and the not less interesting information which and States, and the net less interesting information which counter from the West Indies, regarding the unscrating of St. Domitage to Spain, are of special importance to the Southern Confederacy, and to the whole South at the present time. They are the first symptoms of that total change of tone of the Starepean lowers rowards the South and its poculiar institutions, which will be sure to follow the succession of the start of the start of the surface of the start of the and it may be commissioned to give a guara tiee of prefection to the Southern Confidency, upon the condition that free trade and an anatoration of sluvery—looking to its final extinction—are agreed to, by treaty—N. Y. Times.

respondent of the Charleston Courser writes as follows

have accompanied the consummation with a frank avowal of war. He would have said 'I abandon the idea of subjugation I regard the independen e of South Carolina and have railied to the support 1 a Pr d who seed to grapple will diff is with a vigor 1 but the first por-tance. Mr tur in has the wn asswer the poor sun if He has not said if d North or S with. His adhren mistrust him. His sour and depice him. And he So 1, lo k. him. His one and do jies hie. And do So , lo ke his thim the chief funds any fafring p we has a year two gardens as we kend the lealing. His we have verges a linked by his diple cy in

the there seemed, he N Y Tri April ays ed.

premature graves—and all for what I is not such a course
of the Most High, and, if presisted in, will it not surely
g down his heavy and pre-suggi alguments upon at I
is not I runt because air fellow chicaes at the South
I is not I runt because air fellow chicaes at the South
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I is not I runt because are followed as a subject to a financial content to be a more spectar
or of what is going on. I is our sturnt as I runsing down the subject to all surely content to be a more spectar
or of what is going on. I is our sturnt as I runsing down the surely with the surely to the surely of the

will not be abandoned unless some new aspect of the case is presented. This may be rolled upon."

that reported from Montgomory that the rail-read from that place to Penescola will be completed in a few days, great efforts having been made to finish it, in order to facil-itate the transportation of troops to the siege of Fort Piek-ons. It is also said that 2,000 troops are expected at Mont-gomery in the course of the week.¹⁹

The supply of provisions, it is believed, is getting scarce Fort Pickons.

But the Tribuue says— The statement made by the Tribuue last week, that Fort

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, April 2, 1861. Well founded reports are current that Major Anderson's supplies will be out off to morrow.

Troops from the Confoderate States are directing their

and a nail were thus consumed.

Nearly \$83,400,000 were bid for. The average for accepted bids is about 931₃, and uo bid was accepted below 93.17-100. The bids ranged from 90, to par. It is believed that the Treasury Notes can be put out at par, Can the cotton republic do this?

An extra of The Golveton News of March 30, brings the

Littled States Government.
The telligraph apprises us that The St. Lau a Republican of syntactraph and a letter from Las Veigns Nove Mexico, of syntactraph and a letter from Las Veigns Nove Mexico, of syntactraph and the state of syntactraph of matter and Maximum, headed by Government Li is asked that the State and Maximum, headed by Government Li is asked that the syntac and matter than the purket an emotition of any such selector. We do not consider this fact to end the syntactic state of the synta

Hon. Lemuel Shaw Chief Justice of Massachusetts has

The Expensioners of South Curvine for secession, have already exceeded \$600,000.

A wine write to the one-greative in a little North, the hundreds of us here are u terly opposed to this made secession scheme—in is he stile to ur interests, and is working ruin all about us. We are not hostile to the North.

that Fort Pickens is at he recinformed, at all hexards, that

A latter from Washington, in the Post, relate Now Jefferson Davis has said that he expects to occupy the White

nent representatives in this city, is about to be issued."

MINCRIALANDOUS PREMS.

The Alabama State Convention has adopted an ordinance providing that the General Assembly shall cede a district > ten miles square for a seat of Government for the Confederated States. The Convention at the same time voted down an or

The Erio Railroad has purchased the Buffalo and N. Y. (ity Railroad from Hornsville to Attica, a distance of 60 miles, for the sum of \$113,000. This brings the line within 60 miles of Buffalo, and the Patchen road will probably be in a short time

The papors at Savannah, Angusta and elsewhere, complain of the hardship of paying duties in coin, the premium is so

Mr. Russell, the correspondent of the London Times divide with the President and several members of the Cabinet, last

Professor Howard Crosby proposes, in the Intelligencer, a General Revision Convention for the purpose of setting the Bible right. He says: "Let our present Bible be adopted as the Bible for the American Church, with Such Bandbards As PASS THE CONVENTION UNANAMOUSE." Please, Dr. Crosby, what sort of a CONVENTION UNANIMOUSLY." Please, Dr. Crosby, what sort of a Bible would the American Church have, then?

The work of preparing for the Great Exhibition of 1802, at London, is proceeding satisfactorily. The plans of the build-ing will be altogether different to those of the Crystal Falace of 1851.

"Pink," the N. Y. Correspondent of the Charleston Course in writing to that paper of the suspension of Church members in the Church of the l'uritans, adds that they "ought to be expelled for attempting to keep up a connection."

polled for attempting to keep up a connection."

The public day of the Government on the Th of March was 574, 583, 389. At the same time the net amount on hand subset to drift was \$1,851,844, or which his public plunderers at New Orders, its reasoning dismands have since been possible to the subset of the feature of the close of July, and the nino-consisting millions of the lean nutherized by Congress are extracted to most the wants of the Treesury as to the Treesury in the mainty site.

The Charleston Mercury of the 27th of March, set forth that

The Rev. E. P. Rogers for merly of Newark N. J. but now man, atteria, mated and 10, to the African Givilization Scolety, Some passages in the letter are grand and inspiring. Mr. R's description of men and things is vivid, and will rank high as a work of merit. Speaking of the beatmen he says. "Our faith-ful Kromenn were in good spirits, chatted away among them-selves, and like Samson bowed themselves with all their micht."

Mr. Wao) of Texas, made a speech in the Southern Congress the other day, in which he said: "We have looked, bolted, barred and guarded the Treasury we nave greatly curtailed the expenses of legislation, des-troyed extra allowances, and saved the country to a great ex-tent from jobbers and speculators."

A few months ago the style of speech would have been prop-

The Columbia (S. C.) Guardian has the fillowing, under the caption of "sent off."

A raying lunatic in a "alifornia asylus", was restored to reason by seeing her father from whom she had long been separated.

The Earthin correspondent of the Corper small same years to say threaten the existence of the All and The March Rate Cuttovers is some Church, across only stand the pietr of those Diseasers who would compare and of spoliation on the Church, as to rish before the time and the compared of the compared o

Thursday morning. -- The South Carolina Convention has ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by a will a 149 to 29.

The R pulci ans have carried the State election in Cont. The Denic crats in Rho le islaml.

A colored man and his wife and two children were on Wesseliz d at t hieago—one slavely older from Misseuri claiming to the man, and another to won his wife and quidlene. The measurement of the man and another to the same and the secretly managed, and the alloged facilities tallen to Springful examination, with Utild elforthance.

The setzing of white men as slaves, may make as lattle ance? I feet years hence. Why not?

Jeff. Davis threatens to privateer against Northern vessels, if or U. S. Government attempts to collect the revenue in the Confederate States.

CHURCH ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION

Wostboro', March 27, 1861 Agreeably to provious call, "a convention of the Chrisand its relations to "the commonwealth of Israel" assemhled at the Town Hall, Westboro" Mass, at 10 o'clock, A.

Rev, L. H. Sheldon called the meeting to order, and on

Prayer was offered by Rev. C. M. Tyler, of Natic. Rev. J. C. Webster, Rev. L. H. Sheldon and Dea.

T. Chcever, Secretary of the Church Anti-Slavery Society

term slaveholding to bo as follows: First, as defined possessors.—(Prince's Digest, p. 446.) Second, as defined by Ecclesiastical Bodies viz: The holding

another person, Webster.] The holding of one person in the state of absolute subjection to the will of another. [Worcester.] The holding of persons under obligation to

la or i r he benefit of the master, a cour the c aira

meant aftererant. Table, III Ross. That may cover the Jude in Leckstonian and III Ross. That may cover the Jude in Leckstonian that the Leckstonian and Dictionary meaning in clarebolding, will libe as the act that seem separably mean of accurate half of thought at a species as the invariable equivalence of the transpire of a second and the second of the second and the second of the second of

Resolved. That this Convention hold, as the underlying priaciple of Christian Abolitionism, that slaveholding, ac cording to "the lexical and philosophical accuracy of the cording to "the lexical and philosophical accuracy of the defiation afforcasid, and as all men understand it, is really and truly man-stealing, a sin in itself, directly condemned both in the Old Testament (Ex. 21. 16) and in the New (I. Tim. I: 10) and stamped by the Law and the Gospel as a wrong and a crime, and that it ought, therefore, like every

I. Resolved, That "since the system of slavery in the South is purely chattelism incorporated into statutory permanence and that system is an unqualified and unpritigated wrong, with which we can make an compromise, and have an fellowship in the church or in the State, †" and since the ao fellowamp in the charen or is an immorality, the renuacia-tion of which ought to be made a coudition of membership in the Charlest of the charlest of the charlest of the charlest in the Charlest of the Charlest of the Charlest of the Charlest than staveholding. Therefore every Christian or Christian Church continuous for fractruize with starcholding, professors of religion, and their abettors, as Christians in good

Hestly decreite to duty, and is necessarily involved in the guilt of slaved. That maltreatment, beating, starving, vio-11. Resolved. That maltreatment, beating, starving, vio-lation of chastily, rathlessly sundering the dearest bonds of astural affection, so far from being merely abuses, are the legitimate and certain results of absentiolding,—the cor-

runt fruit of a co rupt tree.

III. Resolved, That it is a cause of the greatest alarm, that many in the visible church, and some of its distinas a necessary evil, to be removed as soon as possible, but holdly and unblushingly defend it as right and scriptural, of course companies with Christian morality. 1V Resolved, That slaveholding has its origin and con-

tinuauce in kidnapping and selling human beings, in direct violation of their inalleuable rights, and therefore can nex-er be divested of its moral turptude, by self-interest, or so called respectable usage, and legal enactments. V. Resolved, That if God hus constituted His Church the special depository of moral influence in the world, and

or terrowally what are uniformly works of any arcs. by communing with slaveholders.

VI. Rushwat, That the alarming fact that arcs than six hundred thousand human beings are reduced to a level with the brates, by being held as slaves by professing christians.

VIII. Resolved, That the example of those churches and

Remarks were and le by Los. M saw. Tyl r. Che ver and

P. M. Met ac ording to adj urnment. Praver was f-

To fil wing gentlemen were ele te Vice Presidents f Western hom, o enter upon the discharge if his responsi-

Rev. J. M. Chick, of Grafton, Baptist-) Sam'l Griggs. M D, Westbor . Abijah Wood Esq., do., Rev. W T Blackmer, do. (Meth.) Cyrus Fay, do. Reuben Boynton, do. B. Wood, Esq. Milford, Dea. Cyrus March, Mil bury, Dea. J A. Fitch, Hapkiston, Dea. William Cheever, Wes-

A pungent and powerful address was delivered by Rev. C. M. Tyler of Natic. After which remarks were made by Messrs. Chick of Grafton, Lewis of Hopkinton, and Wilson of Canada West, L. Bond Esq. of Portland Mc-B. Wood Esq. of Milford, and Rev. Messrs. Sheldon, Webster and Sonther. The Resolutions were manimously ver. (who made very full and explicit statements respecting the work of the Church Anti-Slavery Society,) seconded by Rev. Mr. Webster, its President, The following additional resolutions, were adopted, viz

Resolved, That we see new cause to urge upon the Churches the recommendation adopted at the beginning of the year, by the Couvention of the friends of the Church Auti-

Slavery Society, in New York, viz.

That this Convention, seeing clearly the hand of God in what we helieve to be the judicial and retributive madness which has seized the South, and in the confused moral sense which has seized the South, and in the entifured moral sense of clerical and political apologist for slavery at the North, are forced into the conviction that God is catering into judgment with lieu uation, for the long cherished sin of alaxeholding: and from a deep souse of dependence on God only, for a sade issue in freedom to our country, and to the enslaved portion of it, especially, through the pre-sent distress, we cancelly recommend to the Charches and ent distress, we caracsily recommend to the Churches and to all the praying people, that the observe the Concert of PRAYER FOR THE ENSLAYED AND FOR OUR COUNTRY, on the third Sabbath ovening, or third Monday evening of each month of the year 1861.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the christian friends of the enslaved to aid in the circulation of the "Principia" newspaper, of New York, under the Editorship of the experienced veteran, William Goodell.

B. Wood Esq. eloquently advocated the holding of stated Conventions in this vicinity, twice each year, until the

Rev. Mr. Webster offered prayer, and the Convention adjourned sine die. Attest. E. BRIGHAM, Pres. SAMUEL

Family Miscellang.

For the Principia. A SABBATH PRAYER.

l am thinking of thee, both a.

And the white robes thou shalt wear.
When the leved Master calls thee
To thy rich reward and fair.

There, for this sabbill morning,
I raise my early pray r,
That God, thy God, would bless thee,
And have these in His care.

O , the sh wa g ... e ad r wa g.

TALK WITH THE LITTLE POLKS

Dear children. When Mr. Lincoln was ab ut to leave his ble duties as President of the United States, he said to his

Now I was very much gratifi d to l arn to t he made that request for it indicated that he acknowledged that

the Lord was higher and greater than he. And also that And many prayers have ascended to the King of Glory on his hehalf, that he might have wisdom to adopt such measares as would be pleasing to God, and beneficial to his

fellow citizens, and that he might have decision of purpose, and principle enough to carry out those measures, whether approved by many or few. But when Mr. Lincoln arrived at Washington and took the oath of office, he then told the people some things which he intended to do. Hesays that it is scarcely a question that the following clause of the Constitution of the

United States, refers to fugitive slaves, viz. "No person beld to service or labor in one state under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in conse-quence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

Now, to my mind, this language does not describe fugitive slaves, and canuot be applied to them without gross perversion of the laws of language. And it appears, from the early history of the government, and the facts regarding the adoption of that clause, that it did not refer to fugitive slaves, but to persons who did our service or labor, such as indented apprentices, or other persons who had contracted to perform certain labor. A person that is robbed of his liberty does not feel under any legal or moral obligations to work for the robber, yet he may do it, for the time being, to prevent additional abuse, until he can escape, oz otherwise regain his rights, but never because he owes the

Yet Mr. Lincolu would adopt the slaveholder's coastruction of that clause, and then take an oath to enforce that coastruction without reservation! Did he remember that he had asked the people of God to pray for him, when he did it? Can christian people ask God to help Mr. Lincoln catch poor panting fugitive slaves, who have escaped from their robbers, and the prison house of bondage, that he may, by the officers of his own appointment, send them back to suffer what he would not be willing to endare himself or have his frieads endure? Can the people of God pray that Mr. Lincoln may prosper in his disregard of the you, in that place which he shall choose, in one of thy gates, where it liketh him best, thou shall not "ppress him," which says "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thy self," and all villainies) may be protected and defeaded, where it is? Can they pray that he may prosper in making compremises No. No, a thousand times no They might as well ask

God to help him lic. steal, get drunk, rob or murder, because seading back fugitive slaves, giving countenance to slavery and disregarding the mandates of Heaven are deeds just as ffensive to God as the other, nam d.

No N Mr Lincoln, we annot ask God to prosper you

We will ask G. to prosper y u in all that is righ and and in line y u to de right. But if you turn from the couns is f the M st High to foll w the couns is of Anith el. w met py that your su my be like that f Absal m although we have your end may no be like

Let us resolve to do what we can to place men in office

It dawned, at last-the morning. All that night had rather from joyousness, for in those days the glad spirit

and watch the sunrise. Naturo and I should have a sweet little season of communion, before the great, busy, to consider what anxious mammas would say about "damp and tripped along the plank walk toward the beautiful

ering around the eastern horizon were blushing at his apand the clover blossoms filled the air with the breath of

and dropped down in the outskirts of a lovely country vilart has adorned it. How fair it rose up hefore me in the lessly through the dewy grass, pausing to pluck a wild strawherry blossom, or inhale the fragrance of some sweet

scented air, listening to the bird-singing, and watching the

brought with it. The rosy finsh of dawn had faded, the grew sultry. Mother Nature had laid aside her pearls,

and a cold! More traces of earth than of dream-land, more of the material than the spiritual, about me, in thine

And will the Morning of my heart end thus? Will it? Is that the way our mornings end, girls? Do we ramble in the sunlight amid flowers and pearls only to get drabbled, and catch colds and head-aches?

The teachers of youth in a free country should select those books for their chief study,-so far, I mean, as this ty which our ancestors, through God's blessing, wou, established and handed down to us, is no loss imperative than any commandment in the sacred table-if it be not the concentration of the whole. But the very opposite of this has been the rule, for thirty or forty years past

my Taylor, as prepared by that truly great author, for the more like print than the ordinary writing of the present day. This manuscript has long been missing, and was

from 20 to 30 years of age, is five tim's greater than that of the community generally, and from 30 to 40 years it is

shall. It consists in these two rules: Make the land

Miss Mary P. Townsend, late of Boston, deceased the support of those females who, in legal phraseole are called 'spinsters,' or single women. She says in testament that she belongs to the sisterhood, and is in o bound, as she has the means, to procure them a she from "the world's dread laugh," and a quiet home. crime: to be American, and born of American pare they are to be of the virtuous poor of this description, will always be large, of those who are too old or too fe to labor for their support, and have outlived their frie

WRITINGS OF WILLIAM GOODELL For sale at the office of the Principia : For Case Only

